

This speech made Mr. Randall extremely uncomfortable. He felt that it was an inopportune time for him to speak, and yet he dared not remain silent. He began by declaring that he spoke in his "rightful place," whatever that phrase may mean. "So far as this tariff is concerned, I want to make it sufficient to say that between the wages paid the foreign laborer in Europe and the wages paid our laborers at home." He considered the bill recommended by the Tariff Commission much preferable to the one reported by the Ways and Means Committee, which would have increased duties formerly for those of the latter. The only kind of protection he desired was "incidental protection." Mr. Randall's speech drew forth no applause, but only a few "oh"s, which immediately were cheered by the D-mocrats. Mr. Randall worked hard to-day to prevent Democratic filibustering. Once when Mr. Sparks shouted "no quarrel," the ex-senator turned around and said: "Oh, don't do that." "I will do that," retorted Sparks angrily, and he did.

The last item under consideration to-day was one important article of apparel upon the extract hemlock and other bark used for dyeing and tanning—one-half the present price. Here was a proposition that looked like a good bargain. But Mr. Randall, who had made no opportunity any other reduction, was promptly on hand with an amendment to increase the rate to 20 per cent. Mr.

The amendments affecting rates adopted by the Committee of the Whole to-day were as follows: Copra, proposed duty $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per pound; white acetate of lead fit for medicinal purposes, proposed rate 20 cents per pound; aniline oil proposed rate 20 cents per pound; benzoin, proposed rate 20 cents per pound; benzoin, proposed rate 10 cent ad valorem; bone char, or bone black fit for sugar refining, proposed rate 20 cent ad valorem—were placed on

the free use of the rate on hyarate, or calcium soda, was raised from 25 cents a cwt. to 30 cents per pound and reductions were made as follows: Salts of potash, fit for medicinal use, from 23 per cent to 10 cents; all other salts, from 25 per cent or colors not otherwise provided for, from the distinctive chemical structures and artificial or synthetical of which are the product of artificial or synthetical fabrication, from 25 cents a cwt. to 30 cents per pound; ad valorem to 40 per cent ad valorem; a snails, blue, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent ad valorem; oxide of zinc, ground in oil, from 10 cents per pound to 15 cents per pound; white oxide of zinc, fit for medicinal use, from 10 cents per pound to 5 cents; expressed oils, not otherwise provided for, from 12 cents per gallon to 10 cents per gallon; all gums, all galls, all considered spices, not specially enumerated or provided for, from 5 cents per pound to 3 cents.

THE SUGAR AND TOBACCO SCHEDULES.

AMENDMENTS TO THE SENATE—THE USE OF THE POLARISCOPE LEGALIZED—THE DUTIES FIXED ON TOBACCO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Before 7 o'clock this evening the Senate had disposed of the sugar and the tobacco schedules, two of the most important single features of the Tariff bill remaining after the metal schedule was passed. Important amendments were made to both schedules, but they were in all cases those proposed by the Finance Committee. The Morrill amendment to the sugar schedule, which was a substitute for that first reported by the Finance Committee, was adopted with a division of votes. The Morrill amendment was a strong effort on the part of the Louisiana Senators and their friends to secure a higher rate upon the lower grade of sugar and by a series of votes upon amendments proposed with that result in view. The Morrill amendment, which had the approval of a majority of the Finance Committee, was printed in THE TRIBUNE of last Tuesday. An important incidental result of its adoption is to legalize the use of the polariscope and thus to settle a great question which has been

The tobacco schedule, as passed, was as follows: "Cigars and cheroots of all kinds, \$2.00 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem, but paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as imposed on cigars. Tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured, when the greater portion of the bale, box or other package is suitable for wrappers, 75 cents a pound upon the whole contents of the bale, box or package. All other tobacco in leaf unmanufactured and not stemmed, 35 cents per pound. Tobacco stems, 15 cents per pound. Tobacco manufactured of all descriptions and stemmed tobacco not specially enumerated or provided for in the act, 50 cents per pound. Snuff and snuff loaf, manufactured of tobacco, ground, dried or damp and pickled, scented or otherwise, of all descriptions, 50 cents per pound. Tobacco unmanufactured not especially enumerated or provided for, 30 per cent ad valorem.

The second paragraph of this schedule, that relating to manufactured leaf tobacco, was acted upon first. In its original form it fixed a rate of 75 cents upon all valued at more than 40 cents a pound, and 35 cents upon all below that grade. The Connecticut Senators made an effort to secure an advance to \$1 a pound on so-stemmed leaf tobacco, but after a spirited debate they were defeated. Thus a paragraph fixed at 50 cents of the preceding paragraph was dropped. The cigars and cheroots was fixed by Rep. and Sen. of New-

Yorks, made an effort to have the ad valorem rate raised to 30 per cent, on the ground that the Smulds has increased the rate on the raw material, and is in justice to the cigar makers, numbering 480,000 in the United States, increased protection should be afforded to their labor. He had a counter proposal prepared by the cigar manufacturers of New-York in support of his proposition. It was lost by a vote of 15 to 21.

By 9:30 the provision schedule had been passed without amendment.

The liquor schedule was then taken up and passed without amendment. Senator Miller, however, secured a unanimous vote to carry hereafter to the paragraph relating to still wines.

The Senate adjourned at 9:30, upon motion of Senator Morrill, who was very much gratified by the good progress made on the bill.

THE WORK OF THE TENTH CENSUS.

THE ATTACKS CONTINUED—GENERAL WALKER AGAIN REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.
(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The attacks on the census continue. These attacks are largely of local origin, and there is reason to believe that many are inspired by disgruntled clerks, who magnify small office scandals, true and false, until they are equal to the people. The wildest assertions are being sent over the country—that the census will cost \$8,000,000; that the work is full of hindrances; that nothing has been accomplished; and that a vast mass of unmanageable material lies in the Bureau.

As to the cost, General Walker holds that the cost of engraving and printing is not justly any part of the cost of the

census. The information is collected, and then it is in the power of Congress to print what it pleases of it. Leaving this item out, the census of 1870 cost \$3,310,000. The census of 1880 has cost thus far, exclusive of this item, \$4,875,000. The President signed to-day the resolution making a deficiency appropriation of \$100,000, and Congress will appropriate \$100,000 for the next fiscal year. General Walker says that he "knows" the work can be finished for this amount. This will make the total cost of the census, exclusive of printing and engraving, \$4,775,000. General Walker says frankly that his original estimate was too sanguine. He thought he could make the best census ever had, and at the same time the cheapest. He soon found it was not best to try to make it the cheapest. The improvement and enlargement of the census represented by this difference of \$1,235,000 is enormous. Every department of information contained in the former census was developed and elaborated, and in addition a large number of experts were employed to treat on a great variety of subjects of national and scientific importance.

As a single example of the fullness and elaboration of this census, General Walker shows that the agricultural returns cover 100 questions as compared with 44 in the last census. The acreage, which was not given at all in the last census, and which is probably a more valuable return than the yield, because while

crops fall the area planted is not apt to diminish, is given for seventeen different crops. Many other illustrations might be given. The experts' reports make 12,000 or more pages of the most valuable matter. As an example of their value, General Walker took up the report, which was lying on his table, made by Henry Hall, of New-York, on ship-building, which he said was a most admirable and